

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Tag</b>	C-Flag&Strep Tag
<b>Target</b>	GRPR
<b>Synonyms</b>	BB2; BB2R; BRS2
<b>Description</b>	Human GRPR-Strep full length protein-synthetic nanodisc
<b>Delivery</b>	6~8weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P30550
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Protein Families</b>	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane
<b>Protein Pathways</b>	Calcium signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The human full length GRPR-Strep protein has a MW of 43.2 kDa
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	Gastrin-releasing peptide (GRP) regulates numerous functions of the gastrointestinal and central nervous systems, including release of gastrointestinal hormones, smooth muscle cell contraction, and epithelial cell proliferation and is a potent mitogen for neoplastic tissues. The effects of GRP are mediated through the gastrin-releasing peptide receptor. This receptor is a glycosylated, 7-transmembrane G-protein coupled receptor that activates the phospholipase C signaling pathway. The receptor is aberrantly expressed in numerous cancers such as those of the lung, colon, and prostate. An individual with autism and multiple exostoses was found to have a balanced translocation between chromosome 8 and a chromosome X breakpoint located within the gastrin-releasing peptide receptor gene.
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated

